THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1795. [N° 1716.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM,—Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 3 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

FOR SALE BY,

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboosses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

NOTICE:

THREE Months longer being allowed to the Creditors of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, Merchant, deceased, to bring in their Claims—the Commissioners on said Estate hereby give Notice, that they will attend that Duty on the fourth Wednesday of this and the two succeeding Months, at Col. *Colman's*, State-street, Boston, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

February 16, 1795.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, to
MARY FORRESTER, Administratrix.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

First Congregational Meeting-House
LOTTERY,

(To commence drawing on the 17th of June next.)

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Honourable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, at their Session in January, 1795, granted a LOTTERY, to raise Five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of completing a HOUSE OF WORSHIP, for the First Congregational Society in the Town of Providence: And the following Gentlemen being chosen by said Society a Committee to superintend the Management thereof, viz. JABEZ BOWEN, Esq; Deacon SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, JOHN DORRANCE, Esq; Mr. ANDREW DEXTER, Major JAMES BURRILL, Major GERSHOM JONES, Col. JOHN SPURR, and Mr. ABNER DAGGETT,—the said Committee appointed the Subscribers to be Directors, who having given Bonds, *with sufficient Sureties*, for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	Prize of	10000	is	10000
1		3000		3000
1		1500		1500
2		1000	are	2000
3		500		1500
10		100		1000
25		50		1250
70		20		1400
155		10		1550
2400		7		16800
2668	Prizes,			
5332	Blanks.			
8000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are			40000

The Prizes subject to a Deduction of 12½ per Cent.—The Public may rest assured, that the Drawing will *positively* commence on *Wednesday the 17th Day of June* next, at the State House in Providence, and be completed with all Expedition.—A List of Prizes will be published in the Providence Gazette, and the Prizes paid on Demand. Those not demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
AMOS M. ATWELL,
SAMUEL W. GREENE, } Directors.

*** Tickets for Sale by the Directors, by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; Postmaster, Newport, and a Number of Gentlemen in the neighbouring States.

Providence, February 7, 1795.

The following COMPARISON, *adds new force to the* OPINION *expressed at last session of Congress by* Mr. LEE *on the similitude between the British and* AMERICAN *Constitutions.*

FROM A BELFAST PAPER.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

1st. IN England a King, and in America a President superintend the Executive; their powers are nearly the same, with a *few trifling exceptions, to wit:* The King can make *Peace or War*, which the President cannot—the King can levy *soldiers* and *sailors* without limit, which the President cannot—the King can grant *subsidies* to any amount, and hire *mercenary troops*, which the President cannot—the King can prevent *any laws whatever* from being enacted, which the President cannot; and finally, the Royal Family *costs* about *two millions* sterling per annum—whilst the President gets only *four thousand pounds!*

2d. America has a Senate exactly similar to the British House of Lords, *except* that the Senate is elected by *the people*—the noble House of Peers is *hereditary*—the Senators are *amendable to the law*—the Lords are *privileged*—vacancies in the Senate are filled by *delegates* of the people—*the King makes Lords!*

3d. In England a House of Commons, and in America a House of Representatives form a *third estate*—their powers are nearly similar, but some *little difference* arises in their constitution. In America the delegates are chosen by the *people*—in England the Commons represent *their own money*, or are *nominated* by the Crown which *employs* them. In America no man holding a *place* can be a legislator—in England *two thirds* of the House of Commons enjoy places or pensions under the King. In America the delegates receive a salary from their constituents for doing the *public business*—in England seats in Parliament are publicly *bought and sold*. In America the Representatives of the people *enact the laws*—in England no law can be made without *the leave of the King!* In America a *Convention* of the whole people altered their Constitution about six or seven years ago—in England Conventions of the people are—*treasonable!*

With these and some other such *trivial* exceptions, the Constitutions of the two countries are *amazingly assimilated!* and "he knows little of human nature, and has studied history still less," who does not at one glance see, that in those points where America has deviated from the *orthodox standard* of the British constitution, she has done it rashly—that the only beauties visible in her horizon, are those where she has *prudently* and *wisely* copied from us; and that after all, she is yet *in embryo*, and merely making *an experiment!*

Note—This shews plainly that a Republic does not fit a great country—and that the English Constitution is deservedly the wonder of the world.

EXTRACT

From Dr. MOORE'S VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS IN FRANCE, *&c.*

I WENT a few days since with Mr. Fortescue to see a man executed for the murder of a child. His motives for this horrid deed were much more extraordinary than the action itself. He had accompanied some of his companions to the house of a fellow who assumed the character of a fortune teller, and having disobliged him, by expressing a contempt of his art, the fellow out of revenge prophesied, that this man should die on a scaffold. This seemed to make little impression at the time, but afterwards recurred often to this unhappy creature's memory, and became every day more troublesome to his imagination. At length the idea haunted him so incessantly that he was perfectly miserable, and could no longer endure life.

He would have put himself to death with his own hands had he not been deterred by the notion, that God Almighty never forgave suicide; tho' upon repentance he is very ready to pardon every other crime. He resolved therefore to commit murder, that he might be deprived of life by the hands of justice; and mingling a sentiment of benevolence with the cruelty of his intention, he reflected, that if he murdered a grown person he might possible send a soul to hell. To avoid this, he determined to murder a child, who could not have committed any sin which deserved damnation, but dying in innocence would go immediately to heaven.—In consequence of these ideas he actually murdered an infant of his master's, for whom he had always shewn an uncommon degree of fondness. Such was the strange account which this infatuated creature gave on his trial; and thus the random prophesy proved, as in many other cases, the cause of its own completion.

He was executed about two miles from Berlin. As soon as he ascended the scaffold he took off his coat and waistcoat;—his shirt was rolled down below his shoulders;—his night cap was pulled over his eyes;—he was placed on his knees, and the executioner with a single stroke of a broad sword, severed his head from his body. It was the first time this executioner had performed; there were two others of the same trade on the scaffold, who exhibited an instance of insensibility more shocking than the execution. While the man's head rolled on the scaffold, and the arteries of the trunk poured out their blood, those men, with the gayest air you can imagine, shook their brother by the hand, wished him joy, and clapped him on the back, congratulating him on the dexterous and effectual manner in which he had performed his office.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1795. [N° 1716.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
West-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Newport, March 3 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

FOR SALE BY,

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.— Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

NOTICE:

THREE Months longer being allowed to the Creditors of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, Merchant, deceased, to bring in their Claims—the Commissioners on said Estate hereby give Notice, that they will attend that Duty on the fourth Wednesday of this and the two succeeding Months, at Col. *Colman*'s, State-street, Boston, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

February 16, 1795.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Capt. THOMAS FORRESTER, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY FORRESTER, Administratrix.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

First Congregational Meeting-House

LOTTERY,

(To commence drawing on the 17th of June next.)

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Honourable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, at their Session in January, 1795, granted a LOTTERY, to raise Five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of completing a HOUSE OF WORSHIP, for the First Congregational Society in the Town of Providence: And the following Gentlemen being chosen by said Society a Committee to superintend the Management thereof, viz. JABEZ BOWEN, Esq; Deacon SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, JOHN DORRANCE, Esq; Mr. ANDREW DEXTER, Major JAMES BURRILL, Major GERSHOM JONES, Col. JOHN SPURR, and Mr. ABNER DAGGETT,—the said Committee appointed the Subscribers to be Directors, who having given Bonds, *with sufficient Sureties*, for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	Prize of	10000	is	10000
1		3000		3000
1		1500		1500
2		1000	are	2000
3		500		1500
10		100		1000
25		50		1250
70		20		1400
155		10		1550
2400		7		16800
2668	Prizes,			
5332	Blanks.			
8000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are			40000

The Prizes subject to a Deduction of 12½ per Cent.—The Public may rest assured that the Drawing will *positively* commence on *Wednesday the 17th Day of June* next, at the State House in Providence, and be completed with all Expedition.—A List of Prizes will be published in the Providence Gazette, and the Prizes paid on Demand. Those not demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
AMOS M. ATWELL, } Directors.
SAMUEL W. GREENE,

*** Tickets for Sale by the Directors, by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; Postmaster, Newport, and a Number of Gentlemen in the neighbouring States.

Providence, February 7, 1795.

The following COMPARISON, *adds new force to the* OPINION *expressed at last session of Congress by* Mr. LEE, *on the similitude between the British and* AMERICAN *Constitutions.*

FROM A BELFAST PAPER.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

1st. IN England a King, and in America a President superintend the Executive; their powers are nearly the same, with a *few trifling exceptions, to wit:* The King can make *Peace or War*, which the President cannot—the King can levy *soldiers* and *sailors* without limit, which the President cannot—the King can grant *subsidies* to any amount, and hire *mercenary troops*, which the President cannot—the King can prevent *any law whatever* from being enacted, which the President cannot; and finally, the Royal Family *costs* about *two millions* sterling per annum—whilst the President gets only *four thousand pounds!*

2d. America has a Senate exactly similar to the British House of Lords, *except* that the Senate is elected by *the people*—the noble House of Peers is *hereditary*—the Senators are *amendable to the law*—the Lords are *privileged*—vacancies in the Senate are filled by *delegates* of the people—*the King makes Lords!*

3d. In England a House of Commons, and in America a House of Representatives form a *third estate*—their powers are nearly similar, but some *little difference* arises in their constitution. In America the delegates are chosen by the *people*—in England the Commons represent *their own money*, or are *nominated* by the Crown which *employs* them. In America no man holding a *place* can be a legislator—in England *two thirds* of the House of Commons enjoy places or pensions under the King. In America the delegates receive a salary from their constituents for doing the *public business*—in England seats in Parliament are publicly *bought and sold*. In America the Representatives of the people *enact the laws*—in England no law can be made without *the leave of the King!* In America a *Convention* of the whole people altered their Constitution about six or seven years ago—in England Conventions of the people are—*treasonable!*

With these and some other such *trivial* exception, the Constitutions of the two countries are *amazingly assimilated!* and "he knows little of human nature, and has studied history still less," who does not at one glance see, that in those points where America has deviated from the *orthodox standard* of the British constitution, she has done it rashly—that the only beauties visible in her horizon, are those where she has *prudently* and *wisely* copied from us; and that after all, she is yet *in embryo*, and merely making *an experiment!*

Note—This shews plainly that a Republic does not fit a great country—and that the English Constitution is deservedly the wonder of the world.

EXTRACT

From Dr. MOORE's VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS IN FRANCE, *&c.*

I WENT a few days since with Mr. Fortescue to see a man executed for the murder of a child. His motives for this horrid deed were much more extraordinary than the action itself. He had accompanied some of his companions to the house of a fellow who assumed the character of a fortune teller, and having disobliged him, by expressing a contempt of his art, the fellow out of revenge prophesied, that this man should die on a scaffold. This seemed to make little impression at the time, but afterwards recured often to this unhappy creature's memory, and became every day more troublesome to his imagination. At length the idea haunted him so incessantly that he was perfectly miserable, and could no longer endure life.

He would have put himself to death with his own hands had he not been deterred by the notion, that God Almighty never forgave suicide; tho' upon repentance he is very ready to pardon every other crime. He resolved therefore to commit murder, that he might be deprived of life by the hands of justice; and mingling a sentiment of benevolence with the cruelty of his intention, he reflected, that if he murdered a grown person he might possible send a soul to hell. To avoid this, he determined to murder a child, who could not have committed any sin which deserved damnation, but dying in innocence would go immediately to heaven.—In consequence of these ideas he actually murdered an infant of his master's, for whom he had always shewn an uncommon degree of fondness. Such was the strange account which this infatuated creature gave on his trial; and thus the random prophesy proved, as in many other cases, the cause of its own completion.

He was executed about two miles from Berlin. As soon as he ascended the scaffold he took off his coat and waistcoat;—his shirt was rolled down below his shoulders;—his night cap was pulled over his eyes;—he was placed on his knees, and the executioner with a single stroke of a broad sword, severed his head from his body. It was the first time this executioner had performed; there were two others of the same trade on the scaffold, who exhibited an instance of insensibility more shocking than the execution. While the man's head rolled on the scaffold, and the arteries of the trunk poured out their blood, those men, with the gayest air you can imagine, shook their brother by the hand, wished him joy, and clapped him on the back, congratulating him on the dexterous and effectual manner in which he had performed his office.

PARIS, December 10.

THE proceedings in the trial of Carrier, and the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, have fully brought to light a part of those crimes, which have covered France with opprobrium and mourning. Europe, astonished at the recital of so many attrocities, and their long impunity, may have mistaken the character of the French people. If we have had the firmness to retrace such unheard of cruelties (for often has the pen fallen from our hands) it was only to inspire a horror of them, as well as of the monsters who wished to destroy all idea of justice, morality and honour, and to proclaim atheism. But it is our duty to declare to foreigners, that these unparalleled crimes do not belong to the French nation. The people have constantly demanded laws and not blood; the people far from provoking the divinity, have never ceased to implore him. These dreadful crimes are the work of only about *forty villians, tigers, and bloodsuckers, who had got possession of all the power, and tyranniſed over our country*—sooner or later they must undergo the punishment which awaits them, and France, purged of these wretches, will recover her ancient manners.

Three hundred and seven witnesses gave evidences at this tribunal in the trial of *Carrier, &c.*

It was proved against *Carrier*, that he caused to be formed at Nantz, for the execution of his horrid purposes, a band of Infernals, whom he called the *Marat Company*. After one of his agents had procured them, he paraded them before *Carrier*, who demanded, "if they were all of the most abandoned characters that could be found—*if there were none more infamous.*" He was answered "no," for his agent had by his particular orders, picked up every blasted villian, every scoundrel who had been ever convicted or suspected of any crime that disgraces human nature. These were the principal tools he made use of, in the shootings, drownings, &c. It was also proved by respectable witnesses from Nantz, that this *Company* were one morning heard to declare, they were worn down and exhausted, having been, during the whole night, employed in boats on the river, drowning men, women and children, and that they were absolutely fatigued with the blows they had been obliged to strike, with the flat of their sabres, *(coups de plat de sabres)* on the heads of the victims, after they had thrown them out of the boats, to stun them and make them sink!

LONDON, December 30.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

We can assure the public, from unquestionable authority, that transports are ordered for the embarkation of 16 British regiments of infantry from Holland. They are destined for an expedition to the West-Indies under the Earl of Moira. General Craig is to be second in command.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* January 16.

Saturday last, the British brig Somerset, captured by l'Ami de la Point Petre privateer, on the 30th of September last, and the schooner Haroum, captured by the privateer Port au Paix, on the 13th ult. were, with their cargoes, in the federal court for this district, adjudged to the former owners.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* February 3.

Yesterday arrived the ship Polly, of Portland, Dearing, Barbadoes, 20 days; sloop Mary, Noyes, New-London, 10 days.

Neither an English nor French fleet had arrived in the West-Indies, when Capt. Dearing sailed. The Beaulieu frigate was the only vessel of war at Barbadoes.

HALIFAX, *(N. C)* February 9.

TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, Esq; is chosen to represent this State in the senate of the United States, in the room of B Hawkins, Esq; whose time expires with the present session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.

On Wednesday, about eight o'clock in the evening, a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this City.

BALTIMORE, February 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hibernia, from Havana, said to have One Million of Dollars on board.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Sunday last was the Birth day of the President of the United States, when he entered into the Sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Auspicious Anniversary was yesterday celebrated with every expression of respect, becoming the Members of a Free Republic, towards the Father of his Country. ——The Members of both Houses of Congress—Foreign Ministers—the Reverend Clergy, and other Citizens, and respectable Foreigners, assembled at the House of the President, to offer their congratulations.

At noon, a Federal salute was fired, by a detachment of the Artillery.——Immediately after, both Branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives,—the Officers of the Military—and the Members of the Cincinnati, went in procession from the State House, escorted by a Military Corps, to the House of the President of the United States—to present their felicitations on the occasion.

February 26.

This day the Legislature of this Commonwealth elected WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq; Senator of the United States, in the room of Robert Morris, Esq; whose term will expire the third of March next; and who has declined a re-election.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOSIAH HABERSHAM, Esq; of Georgia, Post-Master General of the United States.

JONATHAN JACKSON, Esq; of Massachusetts, Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

TENCH FRANCIS, Esq;—Purveyor of Public Supplies.

FEBRUARY 28.

Important and pleasing Intelligence, received this Day by Express from Head-Quarters.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Washington, February 2, 1795—to a Gentleman in this City.

"The Indians have by their Deputies generally applied for a Treaty of Peace with the United States; you will see by the official papers now transmitted, that Preliminary Articles are signed, proposing to meet for that purpose at Greenville, on the 15th of June next."

Extract of another letter, dated Greenville, January 23.

"I am now happy to inform you, that we are in a fair way to obtain peace with the hostile Indians on this side the Ohio—Deputies from six of their nations are now at this place, soliciting a cessation of arms, till a treaty can be accomplished; and this day Preliminaries have been signed by all the Chiefs present, viz.

Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Patowatamies, Sakees and Chippawas; these constitute the whole banditti except Shawanese and Delawares, and they are expected every hour.

The Indians say, the Great Spirit has opened their eyes, and directed them to make peace with the United States—but I rather believe, it was the glare of our bayonets, on the 20th of August last, that has thus illuminated their minds.

The Treaty is to be completed on the 15th of June next, after which, should the war continue, we shall have 500 warriors less to combat with.

March 5.

Tuesday afternoon the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die*. The first Session of the next Congress, agreeable to the Constitution, will commence on the first Monday of December next.

Summonses are issued to the Senators of the United States, to convene at the Seat of Government the Eighth Day of June next.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

By the papers annexed to the report of the late secretary of the treasury, it appears that the balance due from the United States to the French government on the 1st of January last was, exclusive of interest on loans, 12 millions 188 thousand livres; about 2 million 377 thousand and 600 dollars. The anticipated payments, or sums paid to the French before they fall due, amount to 2,811, 656 livres; about 362,392 dollars.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Martinique, to Mr. John C. Shaw, of this city, received by the sloop Maria, Capt. Tomlinson, in 40 days from Martinique.

A fleet of 12 sail arrived off Gaudaloupe the 5th January, with 5,000 troops on board—10 of them got into Basseterre. One having on board 30,000 stand of arms, 400 engineers, and all the artillery was taken by the Bellona frigate, and carried into Martinique. The above 12 sail consists of 6 frigates, and 6 armed ships, Capt. Faulkner, of the Bellona was killed.

It is curious to observe how few events which generally come under the denomination of NEWS, are furnished by the United States in a time of peace. If arrivals from Europe fail for three weeks, the whole American horizon is tranquil—a dead calm succeeds. The proceedings of legislative bodies keep the politician awake; but porter houses and dram shops become dull, and the war-folks, who live on the news of blood and carnage, absolutely yawn about as lifeless as oysters. The speculating gentry too, almost run out of employment for want of a rise and fall of prices, and often are at their wits end for NEWS. Patience good people. Westerly winds cannot blow always. There is work enough going on in Europe. The war between the high and low is not yet ended—a few stones only are yet knocked out of the old Gothic fabric of feudal tyranny. But the whole structure must come down, and great events will precede the general crash.

February 28.

Capt. Tomlinson of the sloop Maria, from Martinique, says that a few days previous to his departure from that island, the First Lieutenant of the British frigate Blanche, Capt. Faulkner, had arrived there in a small vessel from Antigua (where his ship then lay) with despatches for Admiral Caldwell, giving an account of an action that had taken place a few days before, between the said frigate, and a French ship of 28 guns, belonging to and cruizing off Point Petre.

Captain Tomlinson was present at the recital wherein the British officer declared, that both the ships were left without a standing mast; having upwards of 150 men killed and wounded on each side; Capt. Faulkner was killed the first broadside, and when the French were about to board the Blanche, the Bellona of 74 guns hove in sight, and took them both into Antigua. The action commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 3 next morning. Capt. T. confirms the prevalent report here, of the arrival of the French fleet at Guadaloupe.—The Blanche mounts 32 guns.

SALEM, February 24.

It should seem, from Paris papers, that in the next campaign, the French expect to turn the navies of Spain and Holland against England.—These are the terms, on which alone, peace is to be granted to those powers—If Gibraltar is taken, Spain is to have it—The patriots of Holland are to be relieved from the dominion of the Stadtholder—The power, and even the existence of poor old England are dreadfully threatened.

BOSTON, March 5.

Extract of a letter from London, of Dec. 16, 1794, to a gentleman in Portsmouth.

SIR,

"WE are sorry to inform you, that it will not be in our power to ship you goods from this country in the Spring ships, so low by 20 per cent as we have formerly done; owing to the manufactories throughout the kingdom being broken up, and the many workmen sent to the continent during the war; and when this cursed war will end God only knows, as his Majesty's speech is as indicative of a war as at the commencement of it.

"Should Holland and Spain join with France against this country (as it has every appearance) our government must fall, which the whole of the mercantile people now wish for with eagerness, as ruin will be the result if it is not so; for the ministers seem bent on destruction with the heart of a Pharoah."

"A SLEIGH (says the Lansinburgh Recorder, of Feb. 17) owned by a gentleman, on his journey to Canada, in which were 10,000 dollars in specie, on Sunday last fell through the ice on the North River, between Stillwater and Saratoga, and were lost, in about 20 feet water."

Since our last, two Chiefs and Head Men of the *Six Nations*, have paid the town a visit. They are of those who signed the treaty with Col. Pickering, the last year. On Monday evening they visited the theatre,

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives of Congress, granting to the four amiable daughters of the late Admiral de Grasse, who are now residing at Salem in indigent circumstances, One Thousand Dollars each, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by their father to the United States, during the revolution. This is an act worthy a free and great nation.

WORCESTER, Febuary 28.

A convention of delegates from twenty towns and five plantations, in the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, lately met at Portland, to consider the expediency of those counties being erected into a separate State. The Convention were unanimously of opinion, that a separation from this Commonwealth ought to take place; for which, in a very lengthy address, they state their reasons; and request that the sense of the people at large may be taken at the next April meeting.

NEWPORT, March 10.

Yesterday arrived here from New York, the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, BENJAMIN BOURN, and FRANCIS MALBONE, Esquires, of this State, with some other Members of Congress, belonging to Massachusetts, &c.

The following was lately passed into a Law of the United States, viz.

"And be it further Enacted, That coasting Vessels going from Long Island, in the State of New-York, to the State of Rhode-Island, or from the State of Rhode-Island to the said Long Island, shall have the Privileges as are allowed to Vessels under the like Circumstances, going from a District in one State to a District in the same, or an adjoining State."

A Law is passed for the Reduction of the Public Debt, on Principles recommended, by Mr. Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury; which, it is said, without burdening the People with additional Taxes, will inevitably discharge the Public Debt in a few Years.

A Law is also passed giving to each of the Judges of the Districts of Delaware and Rhode Island Two Hundred Dollars additional Salary, payable quarterly.

At the Hon. Superior Court, held here last Week, WILLIAM V. KING, Esq; of this Town, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

The Rev. Mr. *Horne Tooke*, who was lately tried and acquitted in London on a Charge of High Treason, has long been hateful to the English Ministry on Account of his patriotic Principles. A few Years ago Mr. Tooke was a Candidate to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament, but was defeated by ministerial Influence.—He presented a Petition against the Court Candidate, and therein, among the bold, but true Accusations, told the British House of Parliament that they were "bought and sold like Sheep in a Market." Mr. Pitt in those Days, was glad to get the Petition dismissed in Silence.

On the late Acquittal of Mr. Tooke, it is said, when he heard the joyful Declaration of the Jury—"Not Guilty!"—his Sensibility was so unbounded, that in the Court he addressed himself thus emphatically to the Daughter of one of his Jurors:—

"Give me leave, my dearest Girl, to embrace you as my Sister!—This abrupt Request may appear strange to you—attribute, however, this enviable Emotion to my Respect and Gratitude—I am now truly your Brother—for the very same Man, who some Years ago was the Cause of giving you Life, has this Day also given me Life?"

A late London Paper says, that an Attempt was made to poison the Duke of York; but that he had avoided his Fate by a Caution not to drink his Customary Glass of Wine and Bitters. Upon being presented with the Glass, he drew his sword and compelled the Bearer to swallow the Contents; in Consequence whereof, the wretched Man soon expired in Agonies. In the present War against Aristocracy, what Peasant would change his Lot, to be a Prince?

A Bill has passed the Legislature of New York, for taking a Census of the Inhabitants of that State.

The Exports from the City of New York, for the Quarter ending on the 30th Sept. 1794, were 1 992,023 Dollars.

Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, have exported more in the fourth Year of the general Government, than was shipped from all the seventy Ports of the United States (*A D.* 1789-90) in the first Year of the federal Legislation.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople to a Gentleman in London, dated October 28, 1794.

"An unprecedented Spirit of Enterprize and Improvement seems to prevail here.——A French Officer, the Superintendant of the Construction of a Ship of the Line of 70 Guns, lately launched, has received a Gratuity of 10,000 Piastres from the Grand Seignior, besides proportionate Bounties from the principal Ministers of the Empire to the Extent of 30,000 of these Pieces, exclusive of his Salary. The Grand Seignior has promised him a Gratification still more considerable, upon his Completion of another Vessel of between 90 and 100 Guns, now upon the Stocks; and the Merchants are required to arm their Ships; and several of the Ministry, and most of the powerful Lords of the State, have been engaged to fit out and arm Vessels on their own Account, to trade in the White Sea."

On the 17th of December, the Merchants in *London*, gave a very splendid Entertainment to Mr. JAY,—which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. PITT, the Duke of PORTLAND, Mr. DUNDAS, &c. The following Toasts were given:—*The King and the Constitution.—The President of the United States.—May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the Basis of a permanent Friendship between the Two Countries.—May* Britons *and* Americans *never forget that they are of one Family.*—Mr. JAY, *gave—An honourable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe.*—In Return, the following was given—*May the united Exertions of England and America, induce the Indian Nations to bury the Hatchet forever.*

A London Paper of Dec. 4, says, "The United States of North America have appointed a Mr. Munk to be their Consul with the Circle of Franconia; but the Assembly of the Circle would not accept of his Letters or Credentials on account of their not being written either in Latin or in German."

THE GRAND FLEETS

Of England and France, the former consisting of

PARIS, December 10.

THE proceedings in the trial of Carrier, and the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, have fully brought to light a part of those crimes, which have covered France with opprobrium and mourning. Europe, astonished at the recital of so many attrocities, and their long impunity, may have mistaken the character of the French people. If we have had the firmness to retrace such unheard of cruelties (for often has the pen fallen from our hands) it was only to inspire a horror of them, as well as of the monsters who wished to destroy all idea of justice, morality and honour, and to proclaim athiesm. But it is our duty to declare to foreigners, that these unparalleled crimes do not belong to the French nation. The people have constantly demanded laws and not blood; the people far from provoking the divinity, have never ceased to implore him. These dreadful crimes are the work of only about *forty villians, tigers, and blood-suckers, who had got possession of all the power, and tyranniſed over our country* —Sooner or later they must undergo the punishment which awaits them, and France, purged of these wretches, will recover her ancient manners.

Three hundred and seven witnesses gave evidences at the tribunal in the trial of *Carrier, &c.*

It was proved against *Carrier*, that he caused to be formed at Nantz, for the execution of his horrid purposes, a band of Infernals, whom he called the *Marat Company*. After one of his agents had procured them, he paraded them before *Carrier*, who demanded, "if they were all of the most abandoned characters that could be found—*if there were none more infamous.*" He was answered "no," for his agent had by his particular orders, picked up every blasted villian, every scoundrel who had been ever convicted or suspected of any crime that disgraces human nature. These were the principal tools he made use of, in the shootings, drownings, &c. It was also proved by respectable witnesses from Nantz, that this *Company* were one morning heard to declare, they were worn down and exhausted, having been, during the whole night, employed in boats on the river, drowning men, women and children, and that they were absolutely fatigued with the blows they had been obliged to strike, with the flat of their sabres, *(coups de plat de sabres)* on the heads of the victims, after they had thrown them out of the boats, to stun them and make them sink!

LONDON, December 30.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

We can assure the public, from unquestionable authority, that transports are ordered for the embarkation of 16 British regiments of infantry from Holland. They are destined for an expedition to the West-Indies under the Earl of Moira. General Craig is to be second in command.

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* January 16.

Saturday last, the British brig Somerset, captured by l'Ami de la Point Petre privateer, on the 30th of September last, and the schooner Hareum, captured by the privateer Port au Paix, on the 13th ult. were, with their cargoes, in the federal court for this district, adjudged to the former owners.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* February 3.

Yesterday arrived the ship Polly, of Portland, Dearing, Barbados, 20 days; sloop Mary, Noyes, New-London, 10 days.

Neither an English nor French fleet had arrived in the West-Indies, when Capt. Dearing sailed. The Bealieu frigate was the only vessel of war at Barbados.

HALIFAX, *(N. C)* February 9.

TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, Esq; is chosen to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, in the room of B Hawkins, Esq; whose time expires with the present session.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

On Wednesday, about eight o'clock in the evening, a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this City.

BALTIMORE, February 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hibernia, from Havana, said to have One Million of Dollars on board.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Sunday last was the Birth day of the President of the United States, when he entered into the Sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Auspicious Anniversary was yesterday celebrated with every expression of respect, becoming the Members of a Free Republic, towards the Father of his Country. ——The Members of both Houses of Congress—Foreign Ministers—the Reverend Clergy, and other Citizens, and respectable Foreigners, assembled at the House of the President, to offer their congratulations.

At noon, a Federal salute was fired, by a detachment of the Artillery.——Immediately after, both Branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives,—the Officers of the Military—and the Members of the Cincinnati, went in procession from the State House, escorted by a Military Corps, to the House of the President of the United States—to present their felicitations on the occasion.

February 26.

This day the Legislature of this Commonwealth elected WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq; Senator of the United States, in the room of Robert Morris, Esq; whose term will expire the third of March next; and who has declined a re-election.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Esq; of Georgia, Post-Master General of the United states.

JONATHAN JACKSON, Esq; of Massachusetts, Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

TENCH FRANCIS, Esq;—Purveyor of Public Supplies.

FEBRUARY 28.

Important and pleasing Intelligence, received this Day by Express from Head-Quarters.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Washington, February 2, 1795—to a Gentleman in this City.

"The Indians have by their Deputies generally applied for a Treaty of Peace with the United States; you will see by the official papers now transmitted, that Preliminary Articles are signed, proposing to meet for that purpose at Greenville, on the 15th of June next."

Extract of another letter, dated Greenville, January 23.

"I am now happy to inform you, that we are in a fair way to obtain peace with the hostile Indians on this side the Ohio—Deputies from six of their nations are now at this place, soliciting a cessation of arms, till a treaty can be accomplished; and this day Preliminaries have been signed by all the Chiefs present, viz.

Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Patowatamies, Sakees and Chippawas; these constitute the whole banditti except Shawanese and Delawares, and they are expected every hour.

The Indians say, the Great Spirit has opened their eyes, and directed them to make peace with the United States—but I rather believe, it was the glare of our bayonets, on the 20th of August last, that has thus illuminated their minds.

The Treaty is to be completed on the 15th of June next, after which, should the war continue, we shall have 500 warriors less to combat with.

March 5.

Tuesday afternoon the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die*. The first Session of the next Congress, agreeable to the Constitution, will commence on the first Monday of December next.

Summonses are issued to the Senators of the United States, to convene at the Seat of Government the Eighth Day of June next.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

By the papers annexed to the report of the late secretary of the treasury, it appears that the balance due from the United States to the French government on the 1st of January last was, exclusive of interest on loans, 12 millions 188 thousand livres; about 2 million 377 thousand and 600 dollars. The anticipated payments, or sums paid to the French before they fall due, amount to 2,811,656 livres; about 362,392 dollars.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Martinique, to Mr. John C. Shaw, of this city, received by the sloop Maria, Capt. Tomlinson, in 40 days from Martinique.

A fleet of 12 sail arrived off Gaudaloupe the 5th January, with 5,000 troops on board—10 of them got into Basseterre. One having on board 30,000 stand of arms, 400 engineers, and all the artillery was taken by the Bellona frigate, and carried into Martinique. The above 12 sail consists of 6 frigates, and 6 armed ships, Capt. Faulkner, of the Bellona was killed.

It is curious to observe how few events which generally come under the denomination of NEWS, are furnished by the United States in a time of peace. If arrivals from Europe fail for three weeks, the whole American horizon is tranquil—a dead calm succeeds. The proceedings of legislative bodies keep the politician awake; but porter houses and dram shops become dull; and the war-folks, who live on the news of blood and carnage, absolutely yawn about as lifeless as oysters. The speculating gentry too, almost run out of employment for want of a rise and fall of prices, and often are at their wits end for NEWS. Patience good people. Westerly winds cannot blow always. There is work enough going on in Europe. The war between the high and low is not yet ended—a few stones only are yet knocked out of the old Gothic fabric of feudal tyranny. But the whole structure must come down, and great events will precede the general crash.

February 28.

Capt. Tomlinson of the sloop Maria, from Martinique, says that a few days previous to his departure from that island, the First Lieutenant of the British frigate Blanche, Capt. Faulkner, had arrived there in a small vessel from Antigua (where his ship then lay) with despatches for Admiral Caldwell, giving an account of an action that had taken place a few days before, between the said frigate, and a French ship of 28 guns, belonging to and cruizing off Point Petre.

Captain Tomlinson was present at the recital wherein the British officer declared, that both the ships were left without a standing mast; having upwards of 150 men killed and wounded on each side; Capt. Faulkner was killed the first broadside, and when the French were about to board the Blanche, the Bellona of 74 guns hove in sight, and took them both into Antigua. The action commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 3 next morning. Capt. T. confirms the prevalent report here, of the arrival of the French fleet at Guadaloupe.—The Blanche mounts 32 guns.

SALEM, February 24.

It should seem, from Paris papers, that in the next campaign, the French expect to turn the navies of Spain and Holland against England.—These are the terms, on which alone, peace is to be granted to those powers—If Gibraltar is taken, Spain is to have it—The patriots of Holland are to be relieved from the dominion of the stadtholder—The power, and even the existence of poor old England are dreadfully threatened.

BOSTON, March 5.

Extract of a letter from London, of Dec. 16, 1794, to a gentleman in Portsmouth.

SIR,

"WE are sorry to inform you, that it will not be in our power to ship you goods from this country in the Spring ships, so low by 20 per cent as we have formerly done; owing to the manufactories throughout the kingdom being broken up, and the many workmen sent to the continent during the war; and when this cursed war will end God only knows, as his Majesty's speech is as indicative of a war as at the commencement of it.

"Should Holland and Spain join with France against this country (as it has every appearance) our government must fall, which the whole of the mercantile people now wish for with eagerness, as ruin will be the result if it is not so; for the ministers seem bent on destruction with the heart of a Pharoah."

"A SLEIGH (says the Lansinburgh Recorder, of Feb. 17) owned by a gentleman, on his journey to Canada, in which were 10,000 dollars in specie, on Sunday last fell through the ice on the North River, between Stillwater and Saratoga, and were lost, in about 20 feet water."

Since our last, two Chiefs and Head Men of the *Six Nations*, have paid the town a visit. They are of those who signed the treaty with Col. Pickering, the last year. On Monday evening they visited the theatre,

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives of Congress, granting to the four amiable daughters of the late Admiral de Grasse, who are now residing at Salem in indigent circumstances, One Thousand Dollars each, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by their father to the United States, during the revolution. This is an act worthy a free and great nation.

WORCESTER, Febuary 28.

A convention of delegates from twenty towns and five plantations, in the Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, lately met at Portland, to consider the expediency of those counties being erected into a separate State. The Convention were unanimously of opinion, that a separation from this Commonwealth ought to take place; for which, in a very lengthy address, they state their reasons; and request that the sense of the people at large may be taken at the next April meeting.

NEWPORT, March 10.

Yesterday arrived here from New York, the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, BENJAMIN BOURN, and FRANCIS MALBONE, Esquires, of this State, with some other Members of Congress, belonging to Massachusetts, &c.

The following was lately passed into a Law of the United States, viz.

"And be it further Enacted, That coasting Vessels going from Long Island, in the State of New-York, to the State of Rhode-Island, or from the State of Rhode-Island to the said Long Island, shall have the Privileges as are allowed to Vessels under the like Circumstances, going from a District in one State to a District in the same, or an adjoining State."

A Law is passed for the Reduction of the Public Debt, on Principles recommended, by Mr. Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury; which, it is said, without burdening the People with additional Taxes, will inevitably discharge the Public Debt in a few Years.

A Law is also passed giving to each of the Judges of the Districts of Delaware and Rhode Island Two Hundred Dollars additional Salary, payable quarterly.

At the Hon. Superior Court, held here last Week, WILLIAM V. KING, Esq; of this Town, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

The Rev. Mr. *Horne Tooke*, who was lately tried and acquitted in London on a Charge of High Treason, has long been hateful to the English Ministry on Account of his patriotic Principles. A few Years ago Mr. Tooke was a Candidate to represent the City of Westminster in Parliament, but was defeated by ministerial Influence.—He presented a Petition against the Court Candidate, and therein, among the bold, but true Accusations, told the British House of Parliament that they were "bought and sold like Sheep in a Market." Mr. Pitt in those Days, was glad to get the Petition dismissed in Silence.

On the late Acquittal of Mr. Tooke, it is said, when he heard the joyful Declaration of the Jury—"Not Guilty!"—his Sensibility was so unbounded, that in the Court he addressed himself thus emphatically to the Daughter of one of his Jurors:—

"Give me leave, my dearest Girl, to embrace you as my Sister!—This abrupt Request may appear strange to you—attribute, however, this enviable Emotion to my Respect and Gratitude—I am now truly your Brother—for the very same Man, who some Years ago was the Cause of giving you Life, has this Day also given me Life?"

A late London Paper says, that an Attempt was made to poison the Duke of York; but that he had avoided his Fate by a Caution not to drink his Customary Glass of Wine and Bitters. Upon being presented with the Glass, he drew his sword and compelled the Bearer to swallow the Contents; in Consequence whereof, the wretched Man soon expired in Agonies. In the present War against Aristocracy, what Peasant would Change his Lot, to be a Prince?

A Bill has passed the Legislature of New York, for taking a Census of the Inhabitants of that State.

The Exports from the City of New York, for the Quarter ending on the 30th Sept. 1794, were 1 992,023 Dollars.

Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, have exported more in the fourth Year of the general Government, than was shipped from all the seventy Ports of the United States (*A. D. 1789-90*) in the first Year of the federal Legislation.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople to a Gentleman in London, dated October 28, 1794.

"An unprecedented Spirit of Enterprize and Improvement seems to prevail here.——A French Officer, the Superintendant of the Construction of a Ship of the Line of 70 Guns, lately launched, has received a Gratuity of 10,000 Piastres from the Grand Seignior, besides proportionate Bounties from the principal Ministers of the Empire to the Extent of 30,000 of these Pieces, exclusive of his Salary. The Grand Seignior has promised him a Gratification still more considerable, upon his Completion of another Vessel of between 90 and 100 Guns, now upon the Stocks; and the Merchants are required to arm their Ships; and several of the Ministry, and most of the powerful Lords of the State, have been engaged to fit out and arm Vessels on their own Account, to trade in the White Sea."

On the 17th of December, the Merchants in *London*, gave a very splendid Entertainment to Mr. JAY,—which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. PITT, the Duke of PORTLAND, Mr. DUNDAS, &c. The following Toasts were given:—*The King and the Constitution.—The President of the United States.—May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the Basis of a permanent Friendship between the Two Countries.—May* Britons *and* Americans *never forget that they are of one Family.*—Mr. JAY, *gave—An honourable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe.*—In Return, the following was given—*May the united Exertions of England and America, induce the Indian Nations to bury the Hatchet forever.*

A London Paper of Dec. 4, says, "The United States of North America have appointed a Mr. Mark to be their Consul with the Circle of Franconia; but the Assembly of the Circle would not accept of his Letters or Credentials on account of their not being written either in Latin or in German."

THE GRAND FLEETS

Of England and France, the former consisting of 25.

Hall of the Line, from the beſt Information, and the latter 22 Sail, were at Sea about the 1ſt of January---A meeting, therefore, is poſſible.

On Wedneſday Morning laſt departed this Life, at his Seat near this Town, JOHN COLLINS, Eſq; formerly Governor of this State, in the 78th Year of his Age.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

YOUR information, reſpecting the impending fate of the brave but unfortunate Poliſh *General Kouſiuſko*, and his patriot companions, in your laſt paper, induces me to ſend you a deſcription of the horrid puniſhment which it is too much to be feared will be inflicted on theſe unfortunate martyrs in the cauſe of liberty; and which you have properly called the KNOUT.——This engine of deſpotiſm is, in Ruſſia, what the Rack was in France, and it is thus applied:

"The malefactor's hands are tied behind his back, and the cord being fixed to a pulley, lifts him from the ground, with a violence which diſlocates the ſhoulders.——The executioner then whips him with a hard thong, cut from a wild aſſes ſkin.

"This puniſhment has been ſo often fatal, that a Surgeon attends, in order to aſcertain how many ſtrokes the patient can bear. It is not always the number of the ſtrokes, but the method of applying them, that occaſions the death of the criminal; for the executioner can kill him in 3 or 4 blows, by ſtriking upon the ribs; tho' perſons are ſometimes recovered, in a few weeks, who have received two or three hundred ſtrokes, moderately inflicted."

From *A conſtant Reader of the Newport Mercury.*

March 7th, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, March 9.

ENTERED,

Sloop Sally, Davis,	*from* New Bedford
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam
Sloop Dolphin, Vaughn,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig George, Coffin,	Dublin
Sloop Aurora, Rathbone,	Weſt-Indies
—— Sally, Davis,	Weſtport
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 20th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two valuable Lots of Land,

on the Hill, containing about four Acres, lying on the Eaſt Side of the Street running South towards Harriſon's Mill, equal in Soil and Situation to any Land on this Iſland.

Newport, March 7, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the ſecond Lot South of the Houſe of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Eſtate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Eſtate of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Newport, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land with all the Buildings thereon ſituate in Thames-Street, and one other Lot with a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, (taken in Virtue of an Execution to me directed, iſſued from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland) and adverтiſed for public Sale this Day, is poſtponed to Monday the 23d Inſt. at XI o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Dep. Marſhal.*

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, March 9, 1795.

Newport, ſſ. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term A. D. 1795.

THE Creditors of Preſton Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Phyſician, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Preſton Mann, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*

South Kingſtown, ſſ.

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Eſq; an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the County of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Richard Gardner, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witneſs*, JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th, A. D. 1795.

☞ *A few TICKETS in the Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.——Said Lottery is to be drawn the 25th of the preſent Month.*

M. ALLIEZ

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he ſhall continue his DANCING-SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewiſe informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who deſire to perfect themſelves in that laudable Amuſement, ſo neceſſary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He alſo teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and thoſe Ladies who wiſh to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleaſure.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accompliſhments, will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, next Weſtward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, notwithſtanding a ſimilar Caution to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed, have for Six Months laſt paſt, omitted uſing coercive Meaſures: They now give this Laſt NOTICE to all Perſons indiſcriminately, who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, if they do not immediately ſettle the Demands againſt them, they will be called upon at the enſuing May Term.

Any Perſons ſtill having Demands, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY } *Executor.*
THOMAS HANDY,

Newport, March 9, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April next,

A Convenient HOUSE, with a Merchant's Shop adjoining, and about twelve Acres of good Land, with a Barn, Store Houſe, and other Buildings thereon ſtanding, all in good Repair, ſituate in Weſterly, about Eight Rods Eaſt of Paucatuck Bridge, a good Stand for Merchandizing and Public Houſe, and has been occupied for that Purpoſe ſeveral Years by Walter Rhodes, Eſq. For Particulars inquire of WALTER BRAND near the Premiſes, or the Subſcriber in Richmond.

SAMUEL BRAND.

Richmond, February 28, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Weſterly, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL BRAND, late of Weſterly, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Hereby give Notice, that Six Months, from the 27th of October, 1794, is allowed to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims; and that we will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Major William Rhodes in ſaid Weſterly, on the firſt Monday of January, February, March, and April next, at 9 o'Clock on each Day.

SIMEON PENDLETON,
SAMUEL BROWN, } *Commiſſioners.*

November 10, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

ALSO,

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW,

And SEWING TWINE.

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE noted FERRY-HOUSE, with the Wharf, Boat, and every Thing belonging thereto, on the Eaſt Side of Jamestown, commonly called the *Down Town Ferry*, now in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Peckham.—For further Particulars inquire of

CHRISTY POTTER,
February 16, 1795. of South Kingſtown.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of ſaid Newport, (Widow) deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and 6 Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby call upon all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

BENJAMIN CHURCH,
EDWARD STANHOPE.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Jan. 26, 1795.

CURY.

1795. [N° 1717.]

BER, near the State-Houſe.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, February 23.

THE Houſe went into a Committee, on the report of the ſelect Committee, as to the Mint of the United States.

The report was read, and the following reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States; whoſe duty ſhall be, to take charge of all copper, and ſilver and gold bullion delivered out by the Treaſurer of the Mint, after it has been aſſayed, and to reduce it into bars or ingots fit for the rolling-mills: and then to deliver them to the coiner or

Wanted, at the above ſtore, ſeveral [illegible] at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of high-proof Weſt-India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of excellent retailing Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,

Geneva by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be Sold reaſonable for the Caſh.

A Sloop of about 9 Years old, Burthen about 60 Tons.

A ſmall Farm of about 13 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall, and bounded on ſaid Lands Eaſt; and Weſterly on the Road, and is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Department of War.

January, 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the Fourth of September, 1794, and which will become due on the Fifth Day of March, 1795, will be paid on that Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors and Adminiſtrators, muſt be accompanied with legal Evidence of their reſpective Appointments, and of the Time of the Deceaſe of the Invalids whoſe Penſion, they may claim.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

Sail of the Line, from the beſt Information, and the latter 22 Sail, were at Sea about the 1ſt of January--- A meeting, therefore, is poſſible.

On Wedneſday Morning laſt departed this Life, at his Seat near this Town, JOHN COLLINS, Eſq; formerly Governor of this State, in the 78th Year of his Age.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

YOUR information, reſpecting the impending fate of the brave but unfortunate Poliſh *General Kouſiuſko*, and his patriot companions, in your laſt paper, induces me to ſend you a deſcription of the horrid puniſhment which it is too much to be feared will be inflicted on theſe unfortunate martyrs in the cauſe of liberty; and which you have properly called the KNOUT.——This engine of deſpotiſm is, in Ruſſia, what the Kack was in France, and it is thus applied:

"The malefactor's hands are tied behind his back, and the cord being fixed to a pulley, lifts him from the ground, with a violence which diſlocates the ſhoulders.——The executioner then whips him with a hard thong, cut from a wild aſſes ſkin.

"This puniſhment has been ſo often fatal, that a Surgeon attends, in order to aſcertain how many ſtrokes the patient can bear. It is not always the number of the ſtrokes, but the method of applying them, that occaſions the death of the criminal; for the executioner can kill him in 3 or 4 blows, by ſtriking upon the ribs; tho' perſons are ſometimes recovered, in a few weeks, who have received two or three hundred ſtrokes, moderately inflicted."

From *A conſtant Reader of the Newport Mercury.*

March 7th, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, March 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Davis,	New Bedford
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam
Sloop Dolphin, Vaughn,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig George, Coffin,	Dublin
Sloop Aurora, Rathbone,	Weſt-Indies
—— Sally, Davis,	Weſtport
—— Leopard, Farnam,	Providence

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 20th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,

Two valuable Lots of Land,

on the Hill, containing about four Acres, lying on the Eaſt Side of the Street running South towards Harriſon's Mill, equal in Soil and Situation to any Land on this Iſland.

Newport, March 7, 1795.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six ſteady Men, who are well acquainted with the Weaving Buſineſs, may have conſtant Employ and good Wages, paid weekly in Caſh, by applying at the Duck Manufactory, in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

March 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about Six Acres,—the ſecond Lot South of the Houſe of the late Mr. John Cahoone (which belonged to the Eſtate of the late Capt. ISAAC STELLE).—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS RUMREILL.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Eſtate of Mr. AARON LOPEZ, late of Newport, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land with all the Buildings thereon ſituate in Thames-Street, and one other Lot with a Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, (taken in Virtue of an Execution to me directed, iſſued from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland) and adverтiſed for public Sale this Day, is poſtponed to Monday the 23d Inſt. at XI o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Dep. Marſhal.*

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, March 9, 1795.

Newport, ſſ. Superior Court of Judicature, &c. March Term, A. D. 1795.

THE Creditors of Preſton Mann, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Phyſician, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the fourth Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Preſton Mann, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law.

By Order of Court,

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, *Clerk.*

South Kingſtown, ſſ.

THE Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Eſq; an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for the County of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday of April next; where and when, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees will be appointed, to receive the Effects of the ſaid Richard Gardner, and to diſtribute the ſame, among his Creditors, agreeably to Law. *Witneſs*, JAMES SHELDON, *Clerk.*

February 28th, A. D. 1795.

☞ *A few TICKETS in the Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.——Said Lottery is to be drawn the 25th of the preſent Month.*

M. ALLIEZ

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he ſhall continue his DANCING-SCHOOL this Spring, if he can obtain 25 Scholars.

He likewiſe informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen who deſire to perfect themſelves in that laudable Amuſement, ſo neceſſary in Society and to the Graces, that he will keep School for them in the Morning.

He alſo teaches the Art of drawing FLOWERS; and thoſe Ladies who with to add the agreeable Art of Embroidery to their Needle, will be waited upon with Pleaſure.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for the Acquirement of either of the above Accompliſhments, will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, next Weſtward of Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON's, in Thames-Street.

Newport, March 9, 1795.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, notwithſtanding a ſimilar Caution to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. CHARLES HANDY, late of this Town, Merchant, deceaſed, have for Six Months laſt paſt, omitted uſing coercive Meaſures: They now give this Laſt NOTICE to all Perſons indiſcriminately, who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, if they do not immediately ſettle the Demands againſt them, they will be called upon at the enſuing May Term.

Any Perſons ſtill having Demands, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY } *Executors.*
THOMAS HANDY,

Newport, March 9, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April next,

A Convenient HOUSE, with a Merchant's Shop adjoining, and about twelve Acres of good Land, with a Barn, Store Houſe, and other Buildings thereon ſtanding, all in good Repair, ſituate in Weſterly, about Eight Rods Eaſt of Paucatuck Bridge, a good Stand for Merchandizing and Public Houſe, and has been occupied for that Purpoſe ſeveral Years by Walter Rhodes, Eſq. For Particulars inquire of WALTER BRAND near the Premiſes, or the Subſcriber in Richmond.

SAMUEL BRAND.

Richmond, February 28, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Weſterly, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL BRAND, late of Weſterly, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Hereby give Notice, that Six Months, from the 27th of October, 1794, is allowed to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims; and that we will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Major William Rhodes in ſaid Weſterly, on the firſt Monday of January, February, March, and April next, at 9 o'Clock on each Day.

SIMEON PENDLETON, } *Commiſſioners.*
SAMUEL BROWN,

November 10, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

ALSO,

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW, And SEWING TWINE.

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE noted FERRY-HOUSE, with the Wharf, Boat, and every Thing belonging thereto, on the Eaſt Side of Jamestown, commonly called the *Down Town Ferry*, now in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Peckham.—For further Particulars inquire of

CHRISTY POTTER,
February 16, 1795. of South Kingſtown.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of ſaid Newport, (Widow) deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and 6 Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby call upon all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

BENJAMIN CHURCH.
EDWARD STANHOPE.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM S. N. ALLEN, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, March 2, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Jan. 26, 1795.

RCURY.

1795. [N° 1717.]

BER, near the State-Houſe.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, February 23.

THE Houſe went into a Committee, on the report of the ſelect Committee, as to the Mint of the United States.

The report was read, and the following reſolutions were agreed to, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States; whoſe duty ſhall be, to take charge of all copper, and ſilver and gold bullion delivered out by the Treaſurer of the Mint, after it has been aſſayed, and to reduce it into bars or ingots fit for the rolling-mills; and then to deliver them to the coiner or

Wanted, at the above ſtore, ſeveral [illegible] at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of high-proof Weſt-India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of excellent retailing Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,

Geneva by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be Sold reaſonable for the Caſh.

A Sloop of about 9 Years old, Burthen about 60 Tons.

A ſmall Farm of about 13 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall, and bounded on ſaid Lands Eaſt; and Weſterly on the Road, and is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Department of War.

January, 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the Fourth of September, 1794, and which will become due on the Fifth Day of March, 1795, will be paid on that Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors and Adminiſtrators, muſt be accompanied with legal Evidence of their reſpective Appointments, and of the Time of the Deceaſe of the Invalids whoſe Penſion, they may claim.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

PARIS, December 10.

THE proceedings in the trial of Carrier, and the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, have full brought to light a part of those crimes, which have covered France with opprobrium and mourning. But astonished at the recital of so many attrocities, and their long impunity, may have mistaken the character of the French people. If we have had the firmness to retrace such unheard of cruelties (for often has the pen fallen from our hands) it was only to inspire a horror of them, as well as of the monsters who wished to destroy all idea of justice, morality and honour, and to proclaim athiesm. But it is our duty to declare to foreigners, that these unparalleled crimes do not belong to the French nation. The people have constantly demanded laws and not blood; the people far from provoking the divinity, have never ceased to implore him. These dreadful crimes are the work of only about *forty villians, tigers, and blood-suckers, who had got possession of all the power, and tyranniſed over our country*—Sooner or later they muſt undergo the punishment which awaits them, and France, purged of these wretches, will recover her ancient manners.

Three hundred and seven witnesses gave evidences at the tribunal in the trial of *Carrier*, &c.

It was proved against *Carrier*, that he caused to be formed at Nantz, for the execution of his horrid purposes, a band of Infernals, whom he called the *Marat Company*. After one of his agents had procured them, he paraded them before *Carrier*, who demanded, "if they were all of the most abandoned characters that could be found—*if there were none more infamous.*" He was answered "no," for his agent had by his particular orders, picked up every blatted villian, every scoundrel who had been ever convicted or suspected of any crime that disgraces human nature. These were the principal tools he made use of, in the shootings, drownings, &c. It was also proved by respectable witnesses from Nantz, that this *Company* were one morning heard to declare, they were worn down and exhausted, having been, during the whole night, employed in boats on the *river, drowning*

—— AND, last week, your sad complaint,
I And, ha! it almost made me faint;
To see you plung'd in gulf despair,
And how you kick'd and scrabbl'd there,
O if you'd only let me know,
I'd had you thirty years ago;
When I was blooming bright as May,
And you were young, and spry, and gay,
I'm sure it's wicked quite and wrong,
That we should live apart so long;
That we should shrivel up and die,
And not "*encrease and multiply*"——
The wiſest sure, and first command,
That we to do, should take in hand.
"*You're not the same you used to be,*"—
Well—just so, sir, it is with me;—
I've scarce a tooth in all my head,
And one sheet only to my bed,
My face has forty wrinkles in't,
My cap and bonnet out of print.
But, sir, what you resolve to do,
I'm sure I like as well as you;
And cannot think what harm 'twould be,
Should you conclude to marry me.——
Should you be either deaf or dumb,
I'd cure you up for time to come;
In stocking holes I'd take up stitches,
And wash your shirt, and mend your breeches;
Nay, make your bed, and keep out cold,
And tuck you up, when you grow old;
I'd make you look so smart and clever,
You'd want to live with me forever.
But, don't, dear, pray don't hang yourself,
I'd rather have you *twice*, by half;
No, spare the use of rope or garter,
Nor *drown*—to go to HELL, by water.
But pluck up courage—sure I'll trust ye,
And change my name to BETTY CRUSTY;
Till then, for sake of rhymy tinkle,
I'll sign myself, yours ——
BETTY WRINKLE.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES.

SPRING FROSTS are an enemy against which, perhaps, it is most difficult to guard Orchard Trees.—*Dry Frosts* are observed to have no other effects than keeping the blossoms back; consequently, are frequently serviceable to fruit Trees. But "*wet Frosts*,"—namely, Frosts after rain, or a foggy air, and before the trees have had time to dry—are very injurious, even to the buds.——An instance is mentioned, in which a flying hazy shower, in the evening, was succeeded by a smart Frost: That side of the Trees, against which the Haze drove, was entirely cut off; while the opposite side, which had escaped the moisture, likewise escaped the effects of the Frost.

Much, however, may depend on the strength of the blossoms. The Spring of this year, (1788) had its frosts; and all hope of Fruit was more than once given up; yet for quantity and quality, taken jointly, there has seldom, perhaps, been so favourable a fruit year. But this year, the buds formed and the blossoms broke forth with unusual vigour; and were enabled, in their own strength, to set common enemies at defiance. On the contrary, the preceding Spring, many of the blossoms sickened in the bud; and those which opened, were weak and languid:—The consequence was, in the instances I observed, scarcely an Apple succeeded.

The assistance, therefore, required from art, in this case, is, by keeping the Trees in a healthful vigorous state, to enable them to throw out a strength of bud and blossom; and, by keeping them thin of wood, to give them an opportunity of drying quickly, before the Frost sets in.

The term BLIGHT, is as common and as vague, in this as in other districts. "Black blighting winds" are talked of everywhere; but no definite idea, is any where affixed by the expression. That *Corn and Fruit become unproductive, without any visible cause; and that Fruit Trees are liable to be infected with Insects, are certainly facts. But whether the Insects be the *Cause* of the Blight of the Blights, does not seem to be yet settled.

This year, if the alarm from Spring Frosts was great, that from black blighting Winds was terrible. Yet the consequence is an excess of fruit. The Cause appears to me evident in the acquired strength of the Trees: They had not borne Fruit during four years. The "great slit," in 1784, had exhausted them. They were unable to withstand the attack of common enemies. But having, by three years rest, fully recovered their strength and vigour, they, this year, set the same black blighting winds at defiance, which, next year, may render them altogether unfruitful.

Two bearing years seldom come together. Next year, however, will have more than a fair chance to set this rule aside, as the interval of rest has been unusually long. A full fruitage, every 2 or 3 years, is all that is expected.

Are we to suppose, from these circumstances, that because Insects are abundant one year, they become few in number the year ensuing?—Or, on the contrary, that because they were few in number this year, they shall be numerous the next? It would be much more reasonable to infer, that, the Trees having been exhausted the preceding year, by an excessive burden of fruit, are not, without some extraordinary circumstances, able to throw out the succeeding season a sufficient strength of blossom, to withstand the natural enemies, with which they are every year assailed; or if, through extraordinary circumstances, they should throw out sufficient blow, that the fruit, for want of a due supply of sustenance, drops abortive from the boughs.

Hence, *perhaps*, with respect to Blights, all the assistance which art can render is, to keep the Trees in a state of healthfulness; and prevent, as much as possible, an excess of fruit.

INSECTS are not only hurtful to the blossoms and the buds, but the larger species, are destructive to the fruit;—especially of Pears. In 1783, a scarce year of fruit, the *Wasps*, which were that year particularly abundant, destroyed a great share of the Pears, that were produced. In a fruit liquor country, it might be prudent to set a price on the female Wasps in the Spring; by which means the number of nests might be lessened.

[*To be continued.*]

LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY granted by the Hon. General Assembly of this State, for the Purpose of raising *Seven Hundred Dollars*, for the Benefit of the *United Congregational Society*, in *Little Compton*—Calculated in Two Classes as follows, subject to a Deduction of *Ten per Cent.* in each Class, &c.

First CLASS, 2000 Tickets, at One and an Half Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
1		100	100
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
60		5	300
100		3	300
550		2	1100
746 Prizes,		For the Design,	300
1254 Blanks.			
2000 Tickets at 1½ Dollars, is			3000 Dol.

N. B. Prizes of 2 Dollars, in the above Class, to be paid in Tickets in the 2d Class.

The Prize of 300 Dollars, to be paid 200 Dollars in Cash and 50 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The Prize of 100 Dollars, to be paid 70 Dollars in Cash and 15 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The 4—50 Dollar Prizes, to be paid 40 Dollars in Cash and 5 Tickets in the 2d Class for each Prize.

The 10 Prizes of 20 Dollars, to be paid 16 Dollars in Cash and 2 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The 20 Prizes of 10 Dollars each, to be paid 8 Dollars in Cash and one Ticket in the 2d Class.

Likewise every Blank, drawn in the above Class, to be entitled to One Quarter of a Ticket in the 2d Class.

CLASS the Second, 2000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
2		100	200
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
62		5	310
521		3	1563
620 Prizes,		Paid for Blanks in 1st Class,	627
1380 Blanks.		For the Design,	400
2000 Tickets, at 2 Dollars, is			4000 Dol.

As the foregoing Scheme is calculated so very advantageous to the Adventurers, by so small a Deduction in the first Place of *Ten per Cent.* then by giving every Person that draws a Blank in the First Class, a Quarter of a Ticket in the Second Class—whereby an Opportunity is again offered, to gain them a Prize—together with the laudable Purpose for which the Lottery is granted, flatters the Managers that the Sale of the Tickets will be rapid, and the First Class be drawn by the 25th of *March* next, or sooner.

A List of Prizes, in each Class, will be published in the *Newport Mercury*, as soon as the Drawing is completed—Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication shall be deemed generously given for the Purpose aforesaid.

The Managers appointed are Messieurs *Perez Richmond, Nathaniel Church, John Davis, Andrew Taylor, Edward Woodman*, and *Thomas Briggs*—who have given Bond for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

*** TICKETS to be had of the MANAGERS.

Little Compton (Rhode-Island) Feb. 10, 1795.

PROVIDENCE STREET LOTTERY.

CLASS III.

THE Managers present the Public with the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of this State, at their January Session, A. D. 1795, for raising a Sum of Money to defray the Expences of finishing, in a durable Manner, a Street at the North End of this Town.

The Utility and Necessity of this Work, so obvious to every one, and the great Chance to Adventurers, there being only about Two Blanks to a Prize, induce the Managers to rely on the Patronage of the Public, for a rapid Sale of the Tickets.

5340 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are 10680 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to no Deduction.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
1		200		200
4		100	are	400
10		50		500
20		30		600
40		20		800
50		10		500
100		6		600
1482		3		4446
1709				9346
3931				1334
5340				10680

*** The Drawing of the above Class to commence at the State-House in Providence, on the 1st Day of June next.

EBENEZER MACOMBER,
SAMUEL THURBER, jun.
STEPHEN RANDAL,
BENJAMIN TURPIN,
} Managers.

Providence, February 3, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, by whom the Prizes will be paid.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the West Side of Broad-Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan-Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.——Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Broad-Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

☞ If the above Premises are not sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN accustomed to the Care of Children, with a good Breast of Milk.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

PARIS, December 10.

THE proceedings in the trial of Carrier, and the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, have full brought to light a part of those crimes, which have vered France with opprobrium and mourning. Eur aftonished at the recital of so many attrocities, and their long impunity, may have mistaken the character of the French people. If we have had the firmness to retrace such unheard of cruelties (for often has the pen fallen from our hands) it was only to inspire a horror of them, as well as of the monsters who wished to destroy all idea of justice, morality and honour, and to proclaim athiesm. But it is our duty to declare to foreigners, that these unparalleled crimes do not belong to the French nation. The people have constantly demanded laws and not blood; the people far from provoking the divinity, have never ceased to implore him. These dreadful crimes are the work of only about *forty villians, tigers, and blood-suckers, who had got possession of all the power, and tyranniſed over our country* —sooner or later they must undergo the punishment which awaits them, and France, purged of these wretches, will recover her ancient manners.

Three hundred and seven witnesses gave evidences at the tribunal in the trial of *Carrier, &c.*

It was proved against *Carrier*, that he caused to be formed at Nantz, for the execution of his horrid purposes, a band of Infernals, whom he called the *Marat Company*. After one of his agents had procured them, he paraded them before *Carrier*, who demanded, "if they were all of the most abandoned characters that could be found--*if there were none more infamous.*" He was answered "no," for his agent had by his particular orders, picked up every blasted villian, every scoundrel who had been ever convicted or suspected of any crime that disgraces human nature. These were the principal tools he made use of, in the shootings, drownings, &c. It was also proved by respectable witnesses from Nantz, that this *Company* were one morning heard to declare, they were worn down and exhausted, having been, during the whole night, employed in boats on the river, drowning [illegible]

HEAR, last week, your sad complaint,
And, ha! it almost made me faint;
To see you plung'd in gulf despair,
And how you kick'd and scrabbl'd there,
O if you'd only let me know,
I'd had you thirty years ago;
When I was blooming bright as May,
And you were young, and spry, and gay,
I'm sure it's wicked quite and wrong,
That we should live apart so long;
That we should shrivel up and die,
And not "*encrease and multiply*"——
The wiſest sure, and first command,
That we to do, should take in hand.
"*You're not the same you used to be,*"—
Well—just so, sir, it is with me;—
I've scarce a tooth in all my head,
And one sheet only to my bed,
My face has forty wrinkles in't,
My cap and bonnet out of print.
But, sir, what you resolve to do,
I'm sure I like as well as you;
And cannot think what harm 'twould be,
Should you conclude to marry me.——
Should you be either deaf or dumb,
I'd care you up for time to come;
In stocking holes I'd take up stitches,
And wash your shirt, and mend your breeches;
Nay, make your bed, and keep out cold,
And tuck you up, when you grow old;
I'd make you look so smart and clever,
You'd want to live with me forever.
But, don't, dear, pray don't hang yourself,
I'd rather have you *twice*, by half;
No, spare the use of rope or garter,
Nor *drown*—to go to HELL, by water.
But pluck up courage—sure I'll trust ye,
And change my name to BETTY CRUSTY;
Till then, for sake of rhymy tinkle,
I'll sign myself, yours ——
BETTY WRINKLE.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES.

SPRING FROSTS are an enemy against which, perhaps, it is most difficult to guard Orchard Trees.—*Dry Frosts* are observed to have no other effects than keeping the blossoms back; consequently, are frequently serviceable to fruit Trees. But "*wet Frosts*,"—namely, Frosts after rain, or a foggy air, and before the trees have had time to dry—are very injurious, even to the buds.——An instance is mentioned, in which a flying hazy shower, in the evening, was succeeded by a smart Frost: That side of the Trees, against which the Haze drove, was entirely cut off; while the opposite side, which had escaped the moisture, likewise escaped the effects of the Frost.

Much, however, may depend on the strength of the blossoms. The Spring of this year, (1788) had its frosts; and all hope of Fruit was more than once given up; yet for quantity and quality, taken jointly, there has seldom, perhaps, been so favourable a fruit year. But this year, the buds formed and the blossoms broke forth with unusual vigour; and were enabled, in their own strength, to set common enemies at defiance. On the contrary, the preceding Spring, many of the blossoms sickened in the bud; and those which opened, were weak and languid:—The consequence was, in the instances I observed, scarcely an Apple succeeded.

The assistance, therefore, required from art, in this case, is, by keeping the Trees in a healthful vigorous state, to enable them to throw out a strength of bud and blossom; and, by keeping them thin of wood, to give them an opportunity of drying quickly, before the Frost sets in.

The term BLIGHT, is as common and as vague, in this as in other districts. "Black blighting winds" are talked of everywhere; but no definite idea, is any where affixed by the expression. That * Corn and Fruit become unproductive, without any visible cause; and that Fruit Trees are liable to be infected with Insects, are certainly facts. But whether the Insects be the *Cause* or the *Effect* of the Blights, does not seem to be yet settled.

This year, if the alarm from Spring Frosts was great, that from black blighting Winds was terrible. Yet the consequence is an excess of fruit. The Cause appears to me evident in the acquired strength of the Trees: They had not borne Fruit during four years. The "great lit," in 1784. had exhausted them. They were unable withstand the attack of common enemies. But having, by three years rest, fully recovered their strength and vigour, they, this year, set the same black blighting winds at defiance, which, next year, may render them altogether unfruitful.

Two bearing years seldom come together. Next year, however, will have more than a fair chance to set this rule aside, as the interval of rest has been unusually long. A full fruitage, every 2 or 3 years, is all that is expected.

Are we to suppose, from these circumstances, that because Insects are abundant one year, they become few in number the year ensuing?—Or, on the contrary, that because they were few in number this year, they shall be numerous the next? It would be much more reasonable to infer, that, the Trees having been exhausted the preceding year, by an excessive burden of fruit, are not, without some extraordinary circumstances, able to throw out the succeeding season a sufficient strength of blossom, to withstand the natural enemies, with which they are every year assailed; or if, through extraordinary circumstances, they should throw out sufficient blow, that the fruit, for want of a due supply of sustenance, drops abortive from the boughs.

Hence, *perhaps*, with respect to Blights, all the assistance which art can render is, to keep the Trees in a state of healthfulness; and prevent, as much as possible, an excess of fruit.

INSECTS are not only hurtful to the blossoms and the buds, but the larger species, are destructive to the fruit;—especially of Pears. In 1783, a scarce year of fruit, the *Wasps*, which were that year particularly abundant, destroyed a great share of the Pears, that were produced. In a fruit liquor country, it might be prudent to set a price on the female Wasps in the Spring; by which means the number of nests might be lessened.

[*To be continued.*]

* *Small Grain—or what in America is called English Grain.*

LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY granted by the Hon. General Assembly of this State, for the Purpose of raising *Seven Hundred Dollars*, for the Benefit of the *United Congregational Society*, in *Little Compton*—Calculated in Two Classes as follows, subject to a Deduction of *Ten per Cent.* in each Class, &c.

First CLASS, 2000 Tickets, at One and an Half Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
1		100	100
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
60		5	300
100		3	300
550		2	1100
746 Prizes,		For the Design,	300
1254 Blanks.			
2000 Tickets at 1 ½ Dollars, is			3000 Dol.

N. B. Prizes of 2 Dollars, in the above Class, to be paid in Tickets in the 2d Class.

The Prize of 300 Dollars, to be paid 200 Dollars in Cash and 50 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The Prize of 100 Dollars, to be paid 70 Dollars in Cash and 15 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The 4—50 Dollar Prizes, to be paid 40 Dollars in Cash and 5 Tickets in the 2d Class for each Prize.

The 10 Prizes of 20 Dollars, to be paid 16 Dollars in Cash and 2 Tickets in the 2d Class.

The 20 Prizes of 10 Dollars each, to be paid 8 Dollars in Cash and one Ticket in the 2d Class.

Likewise every Blank, drawn in the above Class, to be entitled to One Quarter of a Ticket in the 2d Class.

CLASS the Second, 2000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
2		100	200
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
62		5	310
521		3	1563
620 Prizes,		Paid for Blanks in 1st Class,	627
1380 Blanks.		For the Design,	400
2000 Tickets, at 2 Dollars, is			4000 Dol.

As the foregoing Scheme is calculated so very advantageous to the Adventurers, by so small a Deduction in the first Place of *Ten per Cent.* then by giving every Person that draws a Blank in the First Class, a Quarter of a Ticket in the Second Class—whereby an Opportunity is again offered, to gain them a Prize—together. with the laudable Purpose for which the Lottery is granted, flatters the Managers that the Sale of the Tickets will be rapid, and the First Class be drawn by the 25th of *March* next, or sooner.

A List of Prizes, in each Class, will be published in the *Newport Mercury*, as soon as the Drawing is completed—Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication shall be deemed generously given for the Purpose aforesaid.

The Managers appointed are Messieurs *Perez Richmond, Nathaniel Church, John Davis, Andrew Taylor, Edward Woodman*, and *Thomas Briggs*—who have given Bond for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

*** TICKETS to be had of the MANAGERS.

Little Compton (Rhode Island) Feb. 10, 1795.

PROVIDENCE STREET LOTTERY.

CLASS III.

THE Managers present the Public with the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of this State, at their January Session, A. D. 1795, for raising a Sum of Money to defray the Expences of finishing, in a durable Manner, a Street at the North End of this Town.

The Utility and Necessity of this Work, so obvious to every one, and the great Chance to Adventurers, there being only about Two Blanks to a Prize, induce the Managers to rely on the Patronage of the Public, for a rapid Sale of the Tickets.

5340 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, are 10680 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to no Deduction.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
1		200		200
4		100	are	400
10		50		500
20		30		600
40		20		800
50		10		500
100		6		600
1482		3		4446
1709				9346
3931				1334
5340				10680

*** The Drawing of the above Class to commence at the State-House in Providence, on the 1st Day of June next.

EBENEZER MACOMBER,
SAMUEL THURBER, jun.
STEPHEN RANDAL,
BENJAMIN TURPIN,
} Managers.

Providence, February 3, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, by whom the Prizes will be paid.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the West Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan-Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.——Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

☞ If the above Premises are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN accustomed to the Care of Children, with a good Breast of Milk.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.